Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1801. [No. 284.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY next,
at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Soap in do.
Tobacco in kegs,
Starch in bls.
A quantity of Stone Ware, &c.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Consisting of
German and Irish Linens,
Holland Linens,
White Rolls, Hessians,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Kerseymeres, Forest Cloths,
Broadcloths, Baizes,
Calicoes, Checks,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shawls,
Persians, Gloves,
Sewing Silks and Threads,
Tapes, Silk Hoze, &c. &c.

Likewise---*without reserve*---
Two bales of INDIA GOODS, damaged.

H. and T. MOORE,
Nov. 2. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
---AMONG WHICH ARE---
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Oct. 22. Vendue-Master.

Lawrence Owen
has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand
A general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.
October 22. d

HUGH SMITH
HAS IMPORTED
in the Eliza from Liverpool, a large and general assortment of
Earthen Ware & Glass,
which is now opened and offered for sale, as usual, on moderate terms.
Likewise---a number of
CRATES ASSORTED,
for country merchants.
A variety of table services & crates suitable for private families;
Together with
50 boxes short Pipes.
Oct. 9. eo18t

Just Received,
A consignment of strong, well flavored
WHISKEY,
For Sale by
HEWES and MILLER.
Nov. 2. d6t

Just from Norfolk.

The Subscriber has for sale at his Store Prince street,
Fresh lemons by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Best English Cheese,
Rhode-Island Apples, by the barrel or retail,
Excellent Cranberries,
China Oranges,
Some pickled Lobsters in jars, &c.

ABEL WILLIS.
Oct. 23. eo

BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE IMPORTED
In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,
The following GOODS,
which completes their assortment for the season---viz.
Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,
5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,
4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 moleskin cut coatings,
Kerseys and half thicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread, edgings, laces and veils,
3 cases Irish linens,
2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
1 case table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk shawls,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12 and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.
Oct. 22. diwoe

Thomas & John Wright,
King street, second door from Royal street,
HAVE IMPORTED,
by the Prosperity, via Philadelphia, and Six Sisters, Baltimore,
Irish Linens,
Scotch and Irish muslins,
Mens, boys and childrens' hats,
Worsted and cotton hosiery,
Black linen and bow strings, for hatters, &c. &c.

Which with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
suitable for the season, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
Nov. 3 eo

Clock and Watch Making.

ADAM LYNN
Respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING, in addition to the
Jewelry Business.
He has laid in a large assortment of the best materials in that line, and is determined no exertion shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

He also informs those persons who left Watches with Mr. *Josiah Coryton*, late of this town, that they may have them again on application to him.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Gold, Silver & Plated Wares
for sale as usual.
Nov. 3. eozw

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM the subscriber, a *Grey Mare*, switch tail and a small black spot on each ear, about 13½ hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, I A. Whoever will bring said mare to me, near Four Mile Run, shall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS. PETER VEITCH.
Nov. 2. eo3‡

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.
John M'Kinney,
King-street, opposite the Washington tavern---*Who will give Cash for*
FLAXSEED.
Sept. 19. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,
Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.
Oct. 5. d

SHREVE & JANNEY
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,
N. England Rum in bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,
Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,
A few bales of gurrahs and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.
Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,
A large and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand,
A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND
SALT,
suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.
Oct. 3. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,
DRY GOODS,
suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,
A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.
Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.
The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey dustiis---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

For Liverpool,
The British BRIG

THOMAS,
J. Drewry, Master;
Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voyage, and sails well; part of her cargo is engaged. For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on liberal terms, apply to

GEO. WORTHINGTON.
Alexandria, Nov. 5. d

CHINA.

JAMES BACON
Has received from Philadelphia, a consignment of
INDIA CHINA,
Consisting of
Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,
Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.
Nankeen Breakfast Sets,
Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS business, he will dispose of the remainder of his stock in that line, considerably under first cost.
Oct. 26. d

Thompson and Veitch
Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,
A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.
Aug. 7. d

JOHN G. LADD
HAS FOR SALE,
Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyson, hysonskin, Souchon and bohea } Teas of the best quality,
A few casks Madeira wine,
Do. bls. beef,
Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glass,
Soap, cheese and shad,
Men and womens' shoes,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,
1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,
1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,
A few crates and boxes glass ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,
Plaister of Paris, &c. &c.
Oct. 14. d

100 tons Plaister of Paris,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Lisbon Wine by the pipe or qr. cask,
1st and 2d quality James river Tobacco in kegs,
Coarse Salt---*For sale by*
Wm. HARTSHORNE.

☞ Two or three Mill Wrights, and two Journeymen Carpenters wanted immediately.
10 mo. 26. eo

Cash given for clean Rags.

COURT MARTIAL AT BOSTON.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN LITTLE.

[*Mr. Otis's defence of capt. Little, againſt ſundry charges brought by the Officers and crew of the French Corvette Berceau, referred to in our paper of yeſterday.*]

Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen of the court,

Upon a view of the evidence exhibited by the Proſecutors of capt. Little, I am unable to diſcern the leaſt foundation for impeaching his conduct as an officer or as a man. I therefore diſpenſe with the examination of any witneſſes in his favor except thoſe who have been adduced to invalidate the teſtimony of whoſe manifold contradictions would alone deprive him of all credit. It would betray a want of confidence in the candor and diſcernment of the court, to occupy their time in the examination of witneſſes to refute charges, which are entirely unſupported; and an undue anxiety in behalf of capt. Little, to preſume that any other juſtification of his proceedings can be neceſſary, but what is already eſtabliſhed by the witneſſes for the proſecution. From theſe conſiderations, though ſurrounded by credible perſons, who were ſpectators of all his tranſactions in relation to the Berceau and her crew, which were all public and undiſguiſed, he cheerfully forbears to call them into court, and reſts his defence upon the utter deficiency of the evidence produced againſt him. Nor ſhould I, upon an ordinary occaſion, deem it incumbent upon counſel to make any remarks in exculpation of a defendant againſt whom no accuſation is ſupported by a ſhadow of proof. But when the moſt audacious practices have been employed to ruin the reputation of a brave officer, who, like yourſelves, was engaged in our revolutionary conflict, and was diſtinguiſhed as a man without fear and without reproach; when efforts are made to tear from his brow his laſt and moſt verdant laurel, by men, whoſe patriotiſm is manifeſted only by the malignant ardor, which precipitates them into projects, to debaſe the character of their own country, its fleets and officers, and to gratify the pride, the paſſions, and even the freaks of another nation; when finally by an inceſſant din and clamor, continued for nearly twelve months, theſe men have at length ſo far deceived the adminiſtration, as to attract its attention to their wicked calumnies, it cannot be expected that I ſhould ſit down in ſilence and ſuppreſs all illuſion to theſe circumſtances, and without ſome few comments upon the nature of the charges and of the evidence adduced againſt capt. Little.

An attentive peruſal of theſe charges ſhews, that they are all comprized in one; that of mal-treatment of his priſoners. It might indeed ſeem, upon a curſory view, as it has been intimated, that the charges contain ſomething more, viz. an allegation of actual embezzlement by capt. Little of certain of the prize goods, *with an intent to defraud the Government*; but I muſt inſiſt that no ſuch charge is even ſpecified by the government. The diſtinction is obvious between a ſecret taking of goods from an individual with an intent to defraud the *United States, or the capturing crew*, and the public ſeizure of property without any deſign of converting it to one's own uſe. The firſt is an offence prohibited by law; the laſt is no offence in itſelf; but if accompanied by a cruel and inhuman mode of proceeding, the cruelty and inhumanity may deſerve cenſure, while the act is intrinſically right and juſtifiable.

As government, therefore, may proſecute for every fraud or embezzlement of prize goods; ſo it may forbear to proſecute, when the fraud appears to be dubious or of a trifling and inſignificant nature. In the preſent inſtance, it does thus forbear to proſecute for any direct injury ſuſtained by itſelf. It lends its authority to proſecute a complaint, exhibited by individuals for injuries done to them, and which implicate the national honor. As the charges, therefore, now ſtand, if no individual has been injured by capt. Little, he could not be convicted, even tho' it ſhould appear, that the United States, or his crew, had ſuſtained a damage by his procurement, and that other charges might be framed againſt him, this court being expreſsly precluded from trying any charge not ſpecified in the order of arreſt. This diſtinction, however clear, is of no moment to capt. Little, except as it conduces to ſimplify the queſtion before the court, and to place the enquiry upon true principles.

It being, then, a queſtion merely of maltreatment, exerciſed towards priſoners by capt. Little, I beg leave, without a particular recital of the articles, to conſider the inſtances wherein the mal-treatment is alledged to have conſiſted, and whether capt. Little is perſonally reſponſible for any of them if they actually occurred.

The inſtances of ill-treatment are reducible to the following items: 1ſt, Taking money from the priſoners; 2d, Taking other articles; 3d, Indecent conduct in ſearching the priſoners; 4th, Cruelty in the mode of confining and ſupporting them; 5th, Kidnapping a part of the crew.

1ſt, With reſpect to the money, the facts are undeniably proved to be: That three ſeveral ſearches were made of the officers and crew of the captured veſſel; the firſt on board the Boſton, the day following the capture, on the quarter deck; the ſecond upon other perſons in the ſame ſhip on the forecaſtle, a few days ſubſequent to the firſt; and the laſt, on board the Berceau, about fifteen days after the capture. Theſe ſearches were made in preſence of all who choſe to inſpect them. The orders of the capt. were to take money and all iron inſtruments, but to leave *one hundred dollars* to each commiſſioned officer, and *fifty dollars* to each warrant officer. Thus far, it is agreed, the orders were obeyed, and thus far only would capt. Little be reſponſible, had his officers exceeded their authority. To this general ſeizure of the money, captain Little made another exception, which may illuſtrate that part of his character, which has been held up to public view as ſordid and avaricious. He reſtored to the unfortunate capt. Scnes all the ſpecie in his trunk, a ſum, which he thought too liberal, which he received with tears of gratitude, and afterwards, when no longer a priſoner, mentioned with high encomiums on capt. Little. A teſtimony this, honorable indeed to captain Little, and outweighing a thouſand peeviſh cenſures and bitter invectives of ſubalterns and ſailors. The money thus taken were carried immediately into the wardroom, counted, put into a caſk with the account of the whole, locked up, and afterwards, to a farthing, delivered into the hands of the marſhal.

2dly, Beſides money, ſome of the perſons employed in the ſearch, collected at various times, eight or ten watches, all ſilver, but one or two, that were either gold or gilt, one or two gold rings, ſome other gilt rings, a half dozen ſilver buckles, a few quadrants and ſpy glaſſes all of which might poſſibly be worth one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars.—The watches and other trinkets were alſo carried forthwith, to the wardroom, and, as ſome of the witneſſes think, were alſo put into the keg. However this might be, it appears from the ſchedule which Geo. Little exhibited to capt. Little, that theſe things were not noted. No traces appear to this court of the ſubſequent diſpoſition of theſe few articles, but there is not the leaſt room for a ſuſpicion that capt. Little ever received one of them into his poſſeſſion. It might, however, be conceded for the ſake of argument, that theſe baubles were ſeized and actually divided among the officers of the Boſton, without any regular return or memorandum, ſtill no offence would be committed within the meaning of any one of the charges, no injury would be thereby done to the priſoners. By the right of conqueſt all property belongs to the victors; even cloathing and baggage. This is evident, from the ordinary ſtipulations of garriſons and armies, when compelled to capitulate; from the example of towns and countries, given up to plunder. The conquerer has a diſcretion what to take, and a priſoner, *on his own account*, has no cauſe of complaint for any loſs which he ſuſtains by authority from his captor. He has no right of property, but merely a right of humanity to be cloathed and fed. The law prohibits individuals from pillaging of a priſoner of any of his effects, but the commanding officer may decide and ſeize what is ſuperfluous; and property, thus taken, cannot be deemed that ſpecies of pillage which the articles of war aim to prevent. Watches, rings, buckles and plate may be deemed by a conqueror mere ſuperfluities. They may, accordingly be ſeized by him for the uſe of the captors, who are amenable only to the government of their own country for the diſpoſal of them. Whatever becomes of the booty is indifferent to the priſoner: his loſs is not aggravated in any event. It may alſo juſtly be doubted, whether regard being had to the general uſage of belligerent nations, theſe trifling toys, thus taken from the perſon, are within the deſcripton of thoſe effects, the taking whereof from the prize ſhip is prohibited by our law. But it ſuffices to glance at this poſition, the aſſumption of which is not eſſential to Capt. Little's vindication. If the trinkets were not ſeizable of right, his written orders did not authorize the meaſure. If they have been ſince embezzeled or loſt, he never received them into his cuſtody, nor, as I contend, did he ever ſee them, for the teſtimony of Mr. Haſwell to his being in the wardroom, when a part of them was diſplayed on the table, evidently refers to the period mentioned by Meſſrs. Soley and Bradford, who teſtify that capt. Little was not in the wardroom, and Mr. Haſwell, who was then ſick and wounded, and out of his birth only a few moments at a time, and who cannot ſwear to the preſence of any other perſon, is probably miſtaken. But whether preſent or not, the entire property was left in the wardroom in the cuſtody of the officers.

Whoever had acceſs to the caſk, which contained them, capt. Little certainly had none; the only return made to him was an account of the caſh, which had been produced in court, ſworn to by the clerk, and proved to comport with the return of the Martial of the Diſtrict. Thus capt. Little, if culpable in any view, would deſerve cenſure, not for receiving poſſeſſion of theſe things, but for omitting to receive it. It was not his duty, however, to do more than he did. You, gentlemen, have better information upon this ſubject than I can pretend to, and I ſubmit to your opinion, whether it be practicable for the captain of a frigate perſonally to ſuperintend, ſearch and ſeize property with his own hands, to take an account of it, when ſeized, or to keep it in his cuſtody. Like all men in ſuperior ſtations he muſt depend upon the fidelity of ſubordinate agents; they hold their commiſſions under the ſame authority with himſelf, and in the preſent caſe the officers might fairly be preſumed to be checks upon each other. After iſſuing diſcreet and legal orders, it is impoſſible for the beſt officer, conſiſtently with other duties, to deſcend to minutiæ in carrying them into effect.

3dly, The next enquiry relates to the mode of conducting the ſearch. In this reſpect the accuſation of the proſecutors is highly aggravated and diſcreditable to men holding military commiſſions. Theſe officers have ſtated in public papers, and repeated on the preſent occaſion in the articles of charge, that they were all examined in thoſe parts, which delicacy forbids to name, in purſuit of money. This is falſe as it reſpects both officers and men, the former of whom opened and ſhut up their own trunks, and delivered their own money, and the latter were examined with much leſs rigor than their conduct would have juſtified. Two men only, of their own accord, pulled down their trowſers by way of inſult, the reſt were only ordered to unbutton their waiſtcoats; and when every device was employed to conceal effects; when bandages were tied round their bodies, money ſewed up in their cloaths, ſhoes, and buttons, hid in balls of wax, ſoap, barrels of ſugar, in various, and in ſhort every place adapted for concealment. What a picture is exhibited of the inſolence and arogance of theſe men, who have raiſed ſuch a clamor in the country, and involved the government in ſuch heavy expence, becauſe their brawney bodies were not handled with all the delicacy and decorum, which would be proper in a maid of honor undreſſing a Queen.

4thly, The next inſtance of cruelty is ſtated to conſiſt in the mode of confining their priſoners. This charge, however, is candidly abandoned, and it is conceded that they experienced every poſſible kindneſs, conſiſtent with their ſituation, and fared equally with our own officers and ſailors. The ample and uniform evidence in this particular contraſted with their complaints of being grievouſly ſhackled and put upon allowance, diſcovers the ſpirit of exaggeration and malice which characterizes every part of the accuſation.

5thly, The ſame tone and temper are manifeſted in the charge of appropriating, or in other words, kidnapping the black citizens of the Republic. The allegation is deſtitute of all color of truth. One boy only was recommended to capt. Little by capt. Scnes, and taken as his ſervant. He was carried with his own conſent into the country, where he remains, happy and attached to capt. Little and his family, and perhaps in as fair a way to become a uſeful and honeſt man, as he would be at Cayenne or St. Domingo. In theſe times too, as American property is no longer lawful plunder, a French negro may even grow rich in Marſhfield as rapidly as he could in the Weſt Indies. The boy, however, is free, and can go or ſtay. He has never been demanded by any officer of the French nation.

I have thus taken a ſurvey of this grievous accuſation, and of the evidence produced to ſupport it, with all poſſible brevity, and at the ſame time with as much attention as my leiſure, ſince the adjournment yeſterday, would permit. My reluctance to delay the court or to requeſt another meeting, has induced me to ſubmit this defence without the ſlighteſt reviſion, and I will cloſe it with a few general obſervations.

All who are converſant in Courts of Juſtice are daily witneſſes of proſecutions ariſing from the ſpleen, the reſentment and malice of mankind. But in all that have occurred under my obſervation, I recollect none founded upon ſo flimſy a baſis as the preſent. It is, indeed, a caſe of a moſt ſingular complexion, and I believe, unprecedented in the annals of naval or military hiſtory. A number of priſoners, citizens of a nation, which, for ten years, has ſubſiſted upon the indiſcriminate plunder of all other nations by ſea and land, whoſe Buccaniers have ſtripped our citizens of uncounted millions; being legally captured by an American ſhip, within 2 months after their arrival in port begin to publiſh charges of high miſdemeanors againſt the officers who took them; theſe invectives are repeated and circulated with induſtry, by thoſe friends which that nation finds in every country, prompt to proclaim her rights and vindicate her wrongs, but ſlow to feel and to reſent the outrages offered to their own countrymen. The executive Government is at length deceived and induced to conſider it a national concern. A Court martial conſiſting of reſpectable officers, is convened at great trouble and expence, and upon trial it appears, that the defendant has conducted towards his priſoners with the moſt perfect humanity and kindneſs, and with no leſs integrity towards the government and his own crew; that no cruelty or unneceſſary ſeverity has been exerciſed, much leſs ſanctioned; that the captain of the prize, the moſt proper organ and judge of the pretenſions of his own crew, has laviſhed encomiums upon his polite and humane deportment, and what is moſt remarkable that after a capture of a large and valuable ſhip of war, and among two crews, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred men, upon the moſt ſevere and extraordinary ſcrutiny ever inſtituted, all that is pretended to be miſſing are a few paltry watches and trinkets, which were probably plundered from our own citizens or others, and not one of which ever came into captain Little's hands, or was ſubmitted to his inſpection. On the contrary he relinquiſhed to the French captain a ſum more than equivalent to them all.

If, upon charges originating in ſuch ſources, and ſupported by ſuch evidence, a naval commander is thus expoſed to vexation, expence and hiſhonor, great patriotiſm and fortitude will be requiſite to induce men of honor and independent principles to encounter theſe dangers more formidable than they can meet in battle, and which do not exiſt in the ſervice of other nations: they are not ſure of victory, when their enemy is vanquiſhed, but are liable to be led captive by their own priſoners in their own country.

It is, Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen, with you, under theſe circumſtances, to ſecure to Captain Little the only conſolation which he is capable of receiving.—By the forms of proceeding in Courts of Common Law, the honeſt innocent man, even after an acquittal, is ſometimes confounded with an equally fortunate, though leſs deſerving character. The concluſive and icy verdict, of not guilty, is common to both, and is all that either can obtain. A Court of Honor is competent to do more than this; to approve as well as to acquit; and I perſuade myſelf that this court will delight, in this occaſion, of doing juſtice to a brave and meritorious brother officer. Acquainted with the embarraſſments and vexations incident to naval command; with the paſſions of the human heart, which appear in all their unpleaſant varieties in the crew of a large ſhip, you can decide whether Captain Little has betrayed a want of humanity and diſcretion. Realizing the multiplicity of avocations, the inceſſant care and exertion, unavoidable by a Commander in a long

cruiſe, after a bloody conflict, with a diſmantled prize in tow, you can judge whether he has been culpably deficient in vigilance, or ought to be reſponſible for the conduct of others; feeling as men of honor and ſpirit, you can appreciate his ſenſations at theſe diſhoneſt attempts to cover him with ignominy, and ſacrifice him to the rancour of men, who, with the ſame pleaſure would ſee your epaulets torn from your ſhoulders, and this ſhip bro't a wreck under the ſtern of that* which flaunts her colours in our view.

In making this defence I have carefully avoided every expreſſion of cenſure and reproach againſt the adminiſtration, by whoſe order the court is inſtituted. No wonder, with the unwearied pains which have been taken, that the Executive Officers ſhould be deceived, and I willingly impute the orders on this occaſion to a ſincere deſire to reſcue the honor of our Navy from reproach. Their promptitude, however, in purſuing this inveſtigation, affords a laudable example for the French Republic, in the coffers of ſome of whoſe Naval Commanders, upon examination, would be found, not merely a few contemptible baubles, but an accumulation of all the American ſpoil, which avarice, directed by fury, has been able to extort from the opulent merchant, the ſailor, the fiſherman; from the proud ſhips, which deepened with the wealth of India, and the ſhallow craft that ſcudded from their purſuers with the gleanings of poor induſtry. Should this example rouſe the rulers of that country to imitation and to juſtice, then indeed will an important benefit be derived to our nation.

* The Berceau.

By this Day's Mail.

Late Foreign Intelligence,

LISBON, Auguſt 12.

[*Extract of a letter.*]

"Since I had the pleaſure of writing you laſt, the remainder of our valuable Brazil fleet from Mapahon and Pernambuca, amounting to 30 ſail is ſafely arrived here.

"The French army ſtill retain its poſition, and, what is very extraordinary, it is daily increaſing. General St. Cyr ſeems ſtill to be determined on the conqueſt of Portugal. The Duc d'Alfoens is gone to the baths of the Caldas. His father-in-law, the lord chamberlain, the marquis de Marialva, has participated in his ſon-in-law's diſgrace: He is diſmiſſed from his poſt, and is retired to his eſtate at Ciotra. A niece of the marquis de Marialva is married to the chevalier de Almeida, late envoy in London, and now miniſter for foreign affairs.

"The only Britiſh ſhip of war here now is the Phæton frigate, which is arrived from Gibraltar, and has brought ſeveral officers of the army and navy wounded in Egypt, who are going home to England.

"Beſides the Packet which is now bound to England, there is another here, (the Harlequin) which, if my information be correct, will be the laſt packet that will bring you news from me, as I am creditably informed that no other packet will be allowed to enter this from England.

"Major La Mouſſaye is now the Col. of the Loyal Emigrant regiment, vice Col. Fletcher, deceaſed."

FROM EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

Yeſterday we received advice that the capitulation of Cairo was carried into effect on the 10th of July, on which day the French troops marched out, and were eſcorted to Roſetta.

It is believed here that General Menou will not delay to accede to the capitulation of Cairo, as the city of Alexandria is reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. All the inhabitants who cannot procure a ſtock of proviſions for three months, are obliged to leave the town. The want of water is extreme, and the inundations which the Turks and Engliſh have occaſioned, by breaking down the Dykes of the lakes Mahudia and Labach, have increaſed this want. The ſea has overflowed the country near Alexandria for the extent of 6 leagues, and entirely ruined the canal which conveyed the waters of the Nile to the city. The communication between Cairo and Rhamania is likwiſe entirely cut off.

A corvette, and a ſmall ſhip of the ſquadron of Gantheaume, have, it is ſaid, got into Alexandria; but the fleet itſelf returned to France, after it had appeared on the African coaſt to the north-eaſt of Alexandria, where it ſuffered conſiderably by a violent ſtorm.

Lord Elgin had to day an extraordinary audience of the Caimacan, or deputy grand Vizier, who preſented him on the part of the Grand Seignior with an aigrette, ſet with precious ſtones, of the value of 16,000 piaſtres, a horſe, magnificently capariſoned, and a beautiful peliſſe. The perſons in the train of lord Elgin have likewiſe received furs and other preſents. Conſiderable preſents will likewiſe be ſent to the Engliſh ſtaff officers at Egypt.

Several tranſports have ſailed in haſte for Egypt, as is ſuppoſed, to take on board a part of the French troops which are to be conveyed to France.

Another letter, ſame date, in a Hamburg paper of Aug. 26.

The capitulation of Cairo has been communicated to gen. Menou, with an invitation to accede to the ſame within ten days as otherwiſe ſuch favorable conditions will not be granted them.

Bets have been laid here that before the expiration of three weeks, a courier will arrive with advice of the ſurrender of Alexandria—the report that it has already ſurrendered is premature.

The Engliſh and Turkiſh army to which Cairo ſurrendered amounted to 46,000 men. General Belliard, expecting to be attacked on all ſides, propoſed an armiſtice for five days, which the grand vizier at firſt refuſed to grant; but it was at laſt agreed to by the advice of the capt. Pacha. The French delivered 25 hoſtages; and the negociation were followed by the capitulation, which was concluded on the 28th of June.

After the expiration of the five days, the Janizaries, and ſome officers, entered Cairo, to take an account of the ammunition and other ſtores in the city. The courier ſent by the Captain Pacha to Conſtantinople, with advice of the ſurrender of Cairo, has been preſented with a ſuperb peliſſe, a valuable aigrette, and a penſion for life. The ſuburb of Pere, and a part of Conſtantinople, was illuminated for 3 ſucceſſive nights on account of the ſurrender of Cairo. The value of the magnificently capariſoned Arabian horſe, preſented to lord Elgin, is eſtimated at 10,000 piaſtres.

In conſequence of the ſurrender of Cairo, orders have been iſſued to ſet at liberty all the French priſoners in the Turkiſh Sates, except the French *Charge D'Affaires*, his Secretary, and the Firſt Dragoman, Danton, who will remain in the Seven Towers till the conteſt is finally decided.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 25.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has juſt cauſed to be declared, it is ſaid, to the court of Berlin, that he conſented that the Pruſſian troops ſhould continue to occupy the Electorate of Hanover; but he invited the king to accede to the treaty of Peterſburg of the 17th June.

The Hanoverian government menaced that of Berlin not to furniſh any thing more for the maintenance of the Pruſſians, if they remained in the country. But the King of Pruſſia, without ſuffering himſelf to be intimidated by that menace, equally abſurd and miſplaced, ordered gen. Kleiſt to procure the neceſſary proviſions by force, if they were not furniſhed voluntarily.

The Chapter of Munſter has poſtponed the appointment of a new Biſhop, which was to have taken place on the 3d of September, in conſequence of an intimation made to it upon the ſubject, by the cabinet of Berlin.

Auguſt 22.

The brother-in-law of the Ruſſian ambaſſador in France, who left Paris very ſuddenly for the Court of Peterſburgh, paſſed through this place on his way, and after taking a haſty dinner, immediately continued his journey with the utmoſt ſpeed. Two perſons accompanied him, one of whom was a German officer. From hints thrown out privately by the latter, it appears that the diſpatches which Count Calitſchew ſent off, are of ſuch importance, that he would not entruſt them to any of his ſuite, except his relation.

It is certain that a convention between Ruſſia and France, for regulating the intereſts of ſeveral Princes and Sovereigns, eſpecially the Elector Bavaro-Palatine, the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Margrave of Baden, has been carrying on at Paris ever ſince laſt November; and it is ſuppoſed that the preliminaries of this convention have been at laſt ſettled between M. de Kalitſchew and citizen Talleyrand, and ſent to Peterſburg for the approbation of Alexander I.

BOSTON, October 27.

Arrived, ſch'r Harriot, Darby, 8 days from Baltimore. October 19, lat. 38, long. 74, ſpoke ſch'r St. Mary's, Burnham, of St. Mary's for Philadelphia; had loſt his deck load of timber, and was in want of proviſions. Capt. Derby ſupplied them with beef, bread, water, and ſmall affairs. The St. Mary's had on board all the crew ſaved from the ſhip Lovely Laſs, which foundered at ſea, bound from Havanna to N. York.

Alſo arrived, brig Dove, Lambert, 61 days from Bordeaux; ſhip Fame, Trott, Liverpool, 47 days. Off Holyhead, Sept. 10, ſpoke ſhip Eliza, Prince, of Portland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. October 18, lat. 41, long. 60, ſpoke U. S. frigate Boſton, capt. M'Neil, from New-York for France, all well.

BALTIMORE, November 4.

Arrived, ſloop John, capt. Warner, 18 days from Guadaloupe.

Ship Kanada, capt. Stewart, was to ſail the day after the John, for Baltimore.

Alſo, brig Two Brothers, 28 days from Guadaloupe.

Alſo, ſhip General Greene, capt. Miller, from Rappahannock.

Arrived, brig Two Brothers, captain Dawſon. She ſailed from Baſſaterre, (Guadaloupe) on the 10th October. On the 12th, to windward of Antigua, was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Andromeda, which, after examining her papers, and breaking open all the letters reſpecting her cargo, ſuffered her to paſs.

November 5.

Arrived, ſch'r Bellona, capt. Price, 21 days from Cape-Francois. Left there, ſch'r Margaret, capt. Cobb, of Baltimore, arrived two days before the Bellona ſailed. Spoke nothing.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Extract of a letter from Tortola, received at Philadelphia, dated October 5.

"Lately was recaptured and ſent into this port, the ſhip Zenobia, Howard, of New-York, richly laden and bound to Hamburg. She has been releaſed and is to proceed to-morrow for Hamburg, havpaid one ſixth ſalvage. About a month ſince, a brig loaded with flour, without a ſoul on board, drove on ſhore on an adjacent iſland. It appears by papers found, that ſhe belongs to Baltimore, capt. Wiſiman or Winſman; cannot learn her name."

Prices at St. Thomas, October 6, 1801.

Muſcovado Sugar, 7½ to 8 dolls. p. 100lbs
Coffee, 20 cents } per lb.
Cocoa, 20 cents } per lb.
Porto Rico Cotton, 44 cents } per lb.

All articles of American produce unſeaſonable, and great quantities on hand.

Flour 11 to 13 dolls. per bbl. } Payment
Rye Flour, 8 dolls. per bbl. } in
Corn, ¾ dolls. per buſhel. } Produce.

Some ſales had been made of meal, at from 10 to 12 dolls. per hhd. and 4 dolls. per bbl.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE relinquiſhed the "*Gazette of the United States*," to Mr. *Enos Bronſon*, by whom it will hereafter be publiſhed.

In reſigning the ſtation of an Editor of a public paper, I feel happy in the aſſurance of leaving, as my ſucceſſor, a gentleman, whoſe ſuperior talents qualify him in an eminent degree, for the arduous taſk.

An acquaintance of conſiderable ſtanding with Mr. B. enables me to introduce him to the readers of this Gazette, and the public generally, as worthy of their confidence and ſupport; and juſtice claims the acknowledgment, that if any merit attaches to the Gazette, it has been derived, in a great degree, from the attention of Mr. B. with whoſe time and talents I have been aided.

The many favors experienced, during my Editorial career, from the partiality of perſonal friends, has left an impreſſion which will not be ſpedily obliterated, and it is to the exertions of thoſe friends, more than to any merit ariſing from my labours, that the preſent flouriſhing ſituation of the paper muſt be attributed. It has *Eight Hundred* reſpectable ſupporters *more*, than when I commenced it, beſide an increaſe of advertiſing cuſtom proportionate to the additional ſubſcribers.

That I have created many enemies, is evident. *Seven proſecutions*, commenced within twelve months, bear teſtimony to the fact. I have, however, the pleaſing reflection, that whatever may be the iſſue, I have never intentionally committed an act which I did not conceive juſtifiable and proper, as an Editor and an American.

C. P. WANE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Betſey, Clements, - Baltimore
Schr. Rachel, Wyvill, do.

Sale by Auction.

VALUABLE LOTS,

AND

GROUND RENTS

In the town of Alexandria, for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on the premiſes, on the ſecond Monday in November next, the following valuable Lots in the town of Alexandria, viz.

One LOT *ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fairfax ſtreet and ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, fronting on Fairfax ſtreet 82 feet, and on King ſtreet 80 feet 6 inches, bounded on the ſouth by an alley. This lot is one of the beſt ſituations in the town of Alexandria for buſineſs, and has on it a large and convenient ſtore and dwelling houſe.*

One other LOT *ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, between Water and Union ſtreets, fronting on King ſtreet 66 feet, and extending back 117 feet to an alley.*

And one other LOT *on the weſt ſide of Water ſtreet, fronting on Water ſtreet 82 feet, extending back 93 feet 5 inches to an alley, and is bounded on the north by an alley.*

Alſo,

The following GROUND RENTS *in fee, viz.*

A Rent of two hundred and two dollars and an half, granted by John Jencks, Olny Windſor, Joſ. Jencks and Crawford Jencks, to John Fitzgerald, late dec'd, his heirs and aſſigns forever, iſſuing out of and charged on two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet and ſouth ſide of King ſtreet.

And one other Rent of twenty one pounds, current money of Virginia, granted by Benjamin Langſton to to the ſaid John Fitgerald, his heirs and aſſigns forever, iſſuing out of and charged on a lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, between Water and Union ſtreets, which ſeveral lots and ground rents, were conveyed by ſaid John Fitzgerald to the ſubſcribers.

One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in caſh, and notes, well endorſed, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, or in any of the banks of Baltimore, or in the bank of Columbia, payable in thrity, ſixty and ninety days, will be taken for the reſidue.

Wallace, Johnſon & Muir.

Sept. 3. 1aw4w. ddts

H. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

HOT PRESSED
PLAYING CARDS.

SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

PLAYING CARDS,

Some of which are ſuperior to any hitherto ſeen in this country.

Alſo on Hand,

A general aſſortment of

Stationary & School Books,

Which are offered for ſale, as uſual, on very moderate terms.

☞ *The ſubſcribers to Ruſſell's Hiſtory of Modern Europe are reſpectfully informed, that the firſt volume of* ANTIENT EUROPE, *by the ſame author, is now ready for delivery.*

Nov. 8. eo3t

☞ The Subſcriber will take a young man of good character to the ſtudy of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

Oct. 16. 1aw4t

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ss.

OCTOBER TERM, 1801.

Josiah Watson, Plaintiff
AGAINST
John R. Wheaton, Joseph Cary, William Hodgson, J. M'Clenahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ramsay, and *B. Ghequiere*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendant, JOHN R. WHEATON, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John R. Wheaton is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, John R. Wheaton, do appear here on the first day of January Court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the Court—and that the other defendants, Joseph Cary, William Hodgson, James M'Clenahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ramsay, and Bernard Ghequiere, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order or decree of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court-House of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, C.

Oct. 31. 1aw2m

To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in the counties of Berkley and Hampshire, in tenements of convenient dimensions, from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKLEY.

526 acres upon the river Potomac, opposite to fort Frederic.

1100 acres upon the river Potomac, at the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy Creek.

☞ Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can shew these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.

501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth of Kittelick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gibbon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain, between the gap over to Pine Swamp and another gap, called "The way to Buffington's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were taken up near 40 years ago, and granted to Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of these tracts are to be purchased at a reasonable price; one half of the money to be paid down, and for the other credit will be allowed. For further particulars apply in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.

Sept. 16. 2aw

MISSING

From Mr. C. Beverley's pasture, at Elkwood, a light bay saddle HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and his hip on the near side somewhat larger than the other.

ALSO,

A red bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and one hind and fore foot, on the same side, white. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horses, or either of them, to Mr. Beverly at Elkwood, to me in Northumberland county, or secure them and give me notice so that they be recovered.

WALTER JONES.

Sept. 21. eo

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN-SLAVE,

about 21 years of age, active, capable, and well acquainted with all the duties of a dining-room servant. Enquire of the Printers.

October 28. 2aw4

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot press'd, 2d. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Museum Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's Practice of Physic, Willis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortenburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emilia de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelinda, 4 vols. Count de Hoenfdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Mrs Baltimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grose, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

October 29. d

Roberts and Griffith

HAVE FOR SALE,

Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, And Teneriffe } *WINES,*

12 pipes Bourdeaux brandy,

A few pipes nice Holland gin,

Jamaica and Antigua rum,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, And Souchong } *TEAS,*

10,000 lbs St. Domingo Coffee in bags,

Loaf, Lump, and Brown } *SUGARS,*

Raisins, Cinnamon, Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Brimstone, Snuff, Mustard, Salt Petre, Segars, Molasses, Wine and Cyder Vinegar, &c.

Also,

5000 gallons Stone Ware, assorted,

40 groce porter and claret bottles,

30 boxes Window Glass, and

A few barrels fresh Timothy Seed,

Oct. 28. 2aw8t

New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced business under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general assortment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON

CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1. eo

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5 pipes, 6 half pipes, 4 qr. casks, } *TENERIFFE WINE,*

Of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29. eo3t 1w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his store into the brick house adjoining Messrs. James Russell & Co's, where he has opened a neat assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Kerseys, half thicks, flushings, coatings, Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose and striped blanketts, cassimeres, swandowns, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord, velvets, fustains, stuffs, calicoes, Irish linens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds ticking, ticklenburg, osnaburg, &c.—Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fashion and of a very superior quality, felt do. by the case and by retail, children's coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do. in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels, pepper and allspice, china and queen's ware, which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

Oct. 16. d6teo

The Subscriber will SELL,

OR

EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 23. eo

A STRAY.

CAME to the subscriber's dwelling, a few days since, with his milch cow, a red and white HEIFER CALF, supposed to be about 17 or 18 months old. The owner is desired to call immediately, prove property and take her away, as she is very troublesome, being in the habit of sucking the cow, and thereby depriving the owner of her milk—or she will be appraised and sold.

THOMAS LOW.

Oct 20. eo3t‡

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, the 12th day of November, on a credit of 12 months, purchaser giving bond, with approved security,

The remainder of the JACKS and JENNETTS on the estate of the late General Washington, deceased, together with fifty head of young CATTLE, and about one hundred SHEEP, amongst these cattle butchers may be supplied with some excellent beef and mutton. *Also*,

Will be offered for sale, on the same terms, two beautiful three year old FILLIES; pedigrees of which will be shown on the day of sale.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount-Vernon, Oct. 8. d3t

LAND FOR SALE.

A Farm of about 500 acres on Goose creek, in the county of Loudoun, about 3 miles from Middleburg, on which there are a pretty good framed dwelling house and a good apple orchard of choice grafted fruit. The land is of that quality which may be highly improved by plaister. For urther particulars apply to Mr. James Keith, jun. of Alexandria.

RAWLEIGH COLSTON.

Sept. 26. 3m 1aw

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the the estate of captain *William Chapman*, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment——no longer indulgence can be given, but the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

JOHN FOSTER,

Nov. 2. eo1m Adm'r.

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50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 10th instant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about 15 hands high, has a hanging main and switch tail, a star and small blaze or snip down to or near his nose, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollected, thus, O.; he trots well and very easy in a slow travelling gait, and was shod before.

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 hands high, a short made horse, has a hanging main and switch tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time, but is almost well; he was shod before, but had lost one of his shoes.

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the Horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801. d

Mrs. COOKE

Returns grateful and warm acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Alexandria, for the flattering and liberal patronage she has experienced since her arrival, and hopes by unremitting care and attention to her pupils, in some measure to merit a continuance of their confidence. For the further accommodation of the young ladies of Alexandria, Mrs. COOKE will on Monday next, open an

Embroidery School

separately, for those young ladies who having attained other branches of education, may wish to acquire that useful and truly elegant accomplishment.——Mrs. COOKE having received a well chosen supply of Silks, Chineals, &c. from London, can afford every assistance necessary to her pupils.

Nov. 3. eo3t†

I have for Sale,

A quantity of Seine Twine,

A few bales excellent Sacking,

1 cask Spanish Whiting,

8, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails.

☞ *My Fall Goods are received.*

JOHN JANNEY.

9 mo. 29. 1aw 2m‡

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.